Num. CLXX.] THE October 24, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, October 24, 1789 [Vol. IV.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted of the same Office in the Washington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five shillings each for one year. The Revd. Mr. Dod continues to instruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive such other Students as may be offered for Instruction in these Languages or the Mathematicks. The situation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous settlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to such as desire instruction for themselves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houses at about thirty dollars for the year, and the established reputation of the Masters, gives the most favourable prospects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot in the town of Greensburgh, situated on the Main street, suitable for any public business; also the one undivided half of 333 1/3 acres of Land in Ligonier Valley held by warrant; likewise, 2 coacies of patented land, on Shanango creek: the whole of the above, or any of them, will be sold on moderate terms for cash, linen cloth or fat cattle. For terms apply to Joseph Cook, Esq; in Greensburgh, or the subscriber in Chambersburgh.

JEREMIAH MAHONY.

Chambersburgh, Sept. 4, 1789.

THE following creatures are entered on the book of the subscriber, Wood Rangers for the county of Westmoreland, as strays, viz

One black mare, 15 hands high, about 8 years old branded I D. and one young colt, one white horse, 16 hands high, 12 years old branded I D. one sorrel horse, 12 hands high, 3 years old, no brand, and one young mare, 2 years old, 11 hands high, no brand.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Greensburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, jailer of Allegheny county, a certain Thomas Leonard, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, marked with the small pox, had on a grey coating coat, corduroy jacket and breeches. Whoever takes up and secures said Leonard in any jail in the United States, shall receive Eight Dollars Reward, and if delivered to the subscriber in Pittsburgh Four Dollars and reasonable charges,

ANDREW ROBINSON.

September 24, 1789.

THE subscribers being appointed wood rangers for the county of Alleghany, take this method of informing the public that they keep records, at their respective houses, of all stray creatures; all persons now having, or hereafter apprehending stray creatures, are desired to record or deliver them to either of the subscribers, who are fully authorised and empowered to receive them and give such acquittances as may be necessary.

DAVID IRWIN,
JOHN BELL.

September 24, 1789.

South Huntingdon township, Sept. 22, 1789.

SUPPOSED to be stolen, a roan horse, saddle and bridle; the horse is about 9 years old, between 14 & 15 hands high, no brand noted, was left with the subscriber the 5th of August last, by a certain John Smith. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM WIGLE.

LIST of LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office Pittsburgh, October, 1789.

A.

ISAAC Anderson, 2; Robert Armstrong, 2; Adam Anderson, 2; Thomas Armstrong, James Armstrong.

B.

Robert Bowers, 2; William Breck, Marietta, 2; Edward Burton, John Bovie, Mr. Blakeway, Ro. Bell, Archibald Brown, Racoon.

C.

Barney Campbell, Redstone; Robert Crawford, Ligonier Valley, 2; Robert Crawford, Fayette County; Alexander Cunningham, Washington, 2; Thomas Clare, Georges creek, James Cregue, forks of Yough; Mr. Crawford, Samuel Colvert, Alex Clements, Herman's creek; Dr. John C. Carmichael Rapids of Ohio; John Corey, Greensburgh; Andrew Christy, William Callaghan, Union town: John Cowan, Elias Culbert, William Combs, Andrew Cochran, Stwickly; Thomas Campbell, Major John Crittenden, Kentucky; Joshua Crowshay.

D.

William Drennon, Fort Harmar; John Dobbins, 2; John Dunmore, John Dewo, Thomas Dysell, James Dunlap, Kentucky; John Douglass, James Davison, Cross creek; James and Samuel Dreadin, David and William Downey, James Duff, Ebenezer Dayton, near Fort Harmar; James Dick, Black Lick; William Donaghy, John Dodd, Washington.

E.

Joseph and Joshua Elam, 3; Robert Eakin, James Exels, Greensburgh; Philip Endres, Fort Harmar, 2.

F.

Alexander Fegan, 3; George Fitzgerald, Natchez; Adam Freid, John Frezier, Bostea Frederick

G.

Mariah Gano, Kentucky, 2; Alexander Gillillen, Nancy Gill, Brice Geban, John Galbraith, Revd. John Gano, Lexington; Thomas Greer, William Graham, James Gilmer.

H.

Robert Hanna, Poland Hunter, 2; Josiah Hunter, Daniel Huston, Robert Hughes, James Henderson, John or Pat. Hamilton, James Hartley, Robert Hyndman, Daniel Hukes, William Hamilton, Samuel Huston, Daniel Heasly, Jonathan Hayton.

I.

William Johnston, David Johnston, Brush creek; Peter January, Lexington.

K.

Isaiah Keith, Kentucky; Samuel Kelly, Greensburgh.

L.

James Lawson, Greensburgh, 3: William Lowrey, 2; Mary Lock, 2; Alexander Logan, Thos. Love, Elizabeth Lockhart, James Lary, Redstone; Robert Laughlin, Ligonier.

M.

John Morgan 2; Robert M'Clure, West Liberty, 2; Robert M'Cready, 2; Joseph M'Kee, 4; James Miller, Redstone, 3; Robert M'Cully, 2; James M'Cready, 2; Hugh M'Divit, Greensburgh, 2; Isaac Meason, Col. John May, Marietta; James M'Allester, John Milliken, Uriah Matson, Patrick Moor, 2; Alexander M'Munn, Andrew M'Farlane, John Marshall, Thomas M'Kibbins, John M'Kee, Robert M'Candless, James Marshel, Esq. David M'Cracken, James M'Clelland, Fayette county, 2; Samuel M'Bride, Mary Moor, Robert M'Keag, David M'Clure, governor of Kentucky; Alexander M'Culloch, George M'Clelland, Wm. M'Gee,

N.

John Neely, John Nesbitt, Hannastown; Matthew Norris.

P.

Samuel Porter, 2; William Powell, Rev. David Phillips, John Peoples, John Pollock, col. Israel Putnam, Marietta; James Pewtheur.

R.

William Rankin, Redstone, 2; Mary Robinson, cross creek; George Rogers, 2; James Reed, Ayl. Ridge, Redstone; William Robv. Abraham Rifell, Racoon; William Riddle, William Rogers, Tenmile.

S.

Winthrop Sargent, Esq; Marietta; Alexander Swan, William Sherrer, Washington; James Spence, John Small, Samuel Scott, Thomas Sands, Edward Savage.

T.

William Todd, 2; William Thompson, Samuel Thompson, cross creek; John Thompson, James Thompson, Kentucky; James Thompson.

V.

Monsieur de la Valiniere, Kaskaskies.

W.

William Wilson, Sawickly, 2; John Wilson, Hannastown; Samuel Watt, John Wilson, Sawickly; James Whiteside, Adam Wylie, Robert Walker, Hugh Wallace.

Y.

Isaac Young.

THE executors of the will of the late colonel William Butler, deceased being desirous to settle the estate, and make the earliest arrangements for the payment of any debts that may be due thereby, request all persons who have accounts against the same, to bring them in properly authenticated within two months from this date, and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to settle their accounts, and make payment of the balances due, on or before the 31st of December next, otherwise the accounts will be put in proper hands for recovery.

JENNY BUTLER]
RICHARD BUTLER] Executors
EDWARD BUTLER]
ROBERT GALBRAITH]

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Esq: on Peter's creek, Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and fifteen from Washington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Deale, James Chambers and John Welsh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aslan, and James Sanderson, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, six acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a good house, still, and compleat set of vessels for two stills; Andrew M'Aslan, twenty acres, and James Sanderson, twenty acres: the yearly rents at present amounts to between seventy and eighty pounds Pennsylvania currency. The said land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, senior's mill, and not above four miles from Welsh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be sold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittsburgh; Alexander Addison, Esq. in Washington: or John Cox, in Peter's creek.

Also, to be sold or rented, the stone coal and limeworks, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat set of tools to carry on said business, and a large keel boat. Enquire as above.

October 15, 1789.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 1.

YESTERDAY morning at two o'clock an extraordinary meſſenger arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, with diſpatches from the duke of Dorſet at Paris, which place he left on Tueſday evening.

The city is tolerably quiet, and the utmoſt precautions are taking for its continuance, but ſo alarmed are all ranks of people, natives as well as foreigners, at the late riots, that it will be long before confidence is reſtored among them: great numbers of perſons are emigrating from Paris every hour, and they would flock ſtill faſter to this country, but that there are not horſes or carriages to bring them. Lauzun, the meſſenger, who brought the government diſpatches, was detained a conſiderable time at one of the poſt houſes for want of conveyance.

The national aſſembly of France, and the citizens at large, totally diſclaim any countenance to the late riots; and have ſtrictly prohibited any perſon or ſet of perſons whatever to decide on the fate of thoſe who may be ſuſpected of high treaſon, by taking the law into their own hands. Such perſons are in future to be judged by a committee of the repreſentatives of the nation, till ſuch time as a proper tribunal is fixed.

All the principal towns in France are incorporating a militia of their own citizens, inſtead of the military who uſed to protect them.

Seven peers of the blood royal of France, with the other principal nobility are ſtill at Bruſſels.

The accounts from Cherbourg, Nantz, Rennes, St. Maloes, Franche Compte, and many other places, ſpeak of the rebellious ſtate of the provinces in general, but the accounts are ſo contradictory, and apparently ſo exaggerated, that we cannot venture to report them from any authority.

Monſieur de Luzerne is one amongſt the many that have been taken off. Without name, the aſſaſſinations are beyond reckoning

The prince of Lamballe has been happy enough to eſcape; though reported to have met the popular fury. What gave riſe to the ſtory, is briefly, this:

The prince was about to depart on a ſhooting party; and, as is the cuſtom of his country, was attended with a numerous retinue. The populace miſtook his intentions, and ſearched his carriages, the laſt of which contained ſome ſmall quantity of powder and ſhot. This occaſioned the firing into the vehicle. The prince was far before, and eſcaped off unhurt. The popular party have had no vaſt regard for him, ſince his intended flight upon them from the Thuilleries.

The fooliſh rumour of the royal ſtandard of France being erected at Bruſſels, under the orders of the marſhal de Broglio, the count d'Artois, &c. is too abſurd to impoſe on any well informed perſon. It is utterly falſe. Some of the pillz have even ſent M. de C. alone there as commiſſioner, to treat with the new government.

We have authority to ſay, that the court of Spain has made no kind of proteſt or application, relative to a ſuppoſed right of ſucceſſion to the crown of France. That claim was formerly abandoned by the grand father of the preſent king.

The number of reports from France in daily circulation are extremely doubtful. Among others, one was whiſpered yeſterday, as coming directly from Paris, that the queen had left Verſailles, and gone to one of the royal reſidences further eaſtward from the metropolis.

Fundamental principles of the French conſtitution, upon which all the committee are unanimous, and which, therefore, they preſent to the National Aſſembly.

Article 1. The French government is a monarchial government.

2. The perſon of the king is inviolable and ſacred

3. The crown is hereditary from male to male,

4 The king is inveſted with the executive power

5. The agents of authority are reſponſible.

6. The royal ſanction is neceſſary to the promulgation of laws.

7. The nation makes the laws with the royal ſanction.

8. The national conſent is neceſſary to a loan, or to the impoſition of a tax.

9. No tax can be granted but from one meeting of the ſtates general to another.

10. Property ſhall be ſacred.

11. Perſonal liberty ſhall be ſacred.

Queſtions of conſtitutional principles, upon which the committee are not agreed.

Article 1. Has the king any legiſlative authority, limited by the conſtitutional laws of the kingdom.

[illegible], of himſelf, form any proviſion or police during the interval

2. Shall ſuch laws be ſubmitted to a free regiſtry in the ſovereign courts?

4. Can the ſtates general be diſſolved by any other authority than their own?

5. Can the king alone aſſemble, prorogue, and diſſolve the ſtates general?

6. In caſe of diſſolution, is the king obliged inſtantly to call a new meeting?

7. Shall the ſtates general be permanent or periodical?

8. If they are periodical, ſhould there be, or not, an intermediate commiſſion?

9. Shall the two higher orders ſit together in one chamber?

10. Shall the two chambers be formed without diſtinction of orders?

11. Shall the members of the clergy be ſeparated from the other two orders?

12. Shall the repreſentation of the clergy, nobleſſe, and commons, be in the proportion of one, two and three?

13. Shall there a third order be eſtabliſhed under the name of the country order? (Ordre de Champagnes,

14. Can perſons holding offices, employments, or places at court, be eligible as deputies in the ſtates general.

15. Shall a majority of two thirds of the aſſembly be neceſſary to carry a reſolution.

16. Shall duties, eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of liquidating the national debt, be repeated before its final extinction,

17. Shall lettres de cachet be totally aboliſhed, or only modified?

18. Shall the liberty of the preſs be indefinite or modified?

The above we have tranſlated literatum. They will furniſh curious matter of ſpeculation to the Engliſh politician. Every whig muſt rejoice to ſee how well the principles of liberty are underſtood in France and with what guarded deliberation they are proceeding in the great work of their conſtitution.

Minutes of the National Aſſembly of France.

Mr Tuelle, one of the Deputies of Franche Compte, deſired the attention of the Members, while he recited to them a frightful event which had happened at the Chateau de Quinſay, near Vezoul, in the night of the 19th and 20th inſtant.

"Mr. Preſident,

"I could wiſh to conceal from the knowledge of the Repreſentatives of the nation, from Frenchmen, from the world, the dreadful portrait of the bloody cataſtrophe that has taken place at the Caſtle of Quinſay; I hide my face! I ſhudder with horror. I have to relate to you a crime engendered in blackneſs itſelf, in the breaſt of a dæmon; but to inform you of the particulars, it will be proper to read you the information taken by the Marechauſſee on the ſpot.

"We, &c. brigadier of the Marechauſſee, &c. certify and ſwear, that we repaired to Quinſay, near Vezoul, where we found a dying man, attended by the curate of the pariſh, who informed us, that Monſieur de Memmay, the Lord of Quinſay, had announced to the inhabitants and the peaſantry around, that, on account of the happy event (the revolution at Paris) in which all the nation took a part, he (the monſter!) intended giving an entertainment to all thoſe who choſe to repair to his country ſeat, which was eagerly accepted; but that M. de Memmay withdrew from the entertainment, alledging, that his preſence might check the gaiety of the guests; beſides, that he could not decently appear himſelf, as he had hitherto been cheered the protecting Nobles, and a parliamentary Tartan againſt the popular cauſe.

"That an immenſe crowd of citizens and ſoldiers aſſembled, they were ordered to encamp in a plot at ſome diſtance from the houſe, where they amuſed themſelves with feſtivity and dancing; but that on a ſudden, fire being ſet to the match, which communicated with a powder mine, formed under the plot where the people were aſſembled in feſtivity, THE WHOLE WERE BLOWN UP!!! That on the noiſe of the exploſion, the curate and others repaired to the chateau, where we likewiſe went, and found numbers ſtanding in their blood, ſcattered corpſes, and ſeveral members ſtill palpitating with life, &c.

"This information is ſigned by the Brigadier and authenticated by the Lieutenant General.

"This barbarity, Sir, exerciſed againſt every right and law both human and divine, the cold, cruel and deteſtable effect of tyranny, conceived by hypocriſy, and perpetrated by cabinet vengeance, has thrown the whole country into conſternation. Every man flew to arms, the caſtle is razed to the ground, all the neighbouring caſtles are reſpected; the people, who know no reſtraint when they think men have merited their fury, had recourſe to, and ſtill continue moſt violent exceſſes. They have burnt and ſacked the Record offices of the Nobles, have compelled them to renounce all their privileges, have deſtroyed and demoliſhed many caſtles, burnt a rich [illegible] of the Order of Citeaux, (the famous rich Abbey which was the object of Voltaire's animadverſions.) The young Princeſs de Beaufremont and Baroneſs [illegible] owed their eſcape only to a ſort of miracle.

"The Municipal body of Veſoul, preſided by the Marquis de Jombert, have taken every ſtep in their power to ſtay the fatal effects of the fermentation; but the means are inſufficient in a province like ours where each little village can furniſh at leaſt eight or ten men who have ſerved in the army, and conſequently know the uſe of arms. I entreat the Aſſembly therefore, to take into conſideration the melancholy ſituation of the diſtracted country I have the honor to repreſent and conſult on the ſpeedieſt and moſt efficacious means of remedying this dreadful evil.

The National Aſſembly inſtantly, on the motion of the Count de Seraur, directed the preſident to wait on the King, and ſupplicate him to give immediate orders to have this horrid tranſaction examined into by the tribunal the neareſt to the place where it happened, in ſpite of any oppoſition on the part of the Parliament of Beſancon or of any other Parliament or body of men whatever. And further reſolved, that his majeſty be deſired to give orders to the miniſter of foreign affairs to claim, by his ambaſſadors at every court, ſuch perſons, for ſeveral are ſuſpected, as being guilty of ſo atrocious a crime, ſhall have withdrawn, or may withdraw into foreign countries, that they may be ſent to France, delivered into the hands of juſtice, and puniſhed according to the rigor of the laws.

His majeſty's feelings and expreſſions are not to be deſcribed on the occaſion. The nobility are working their own ruin; the people were not diſpoſed to violence, but they have been goading them by ſtudied menaces and inſults ever ſince the meeting of the ſtates general; and above all, the language of their women is not to be borne; their converſations degenerate into ferocity and cruelty. This is reported abroad by their ſervants, whom they have the folly to ſuppoſe chained to their footſtools, and forget that they are not noble. This virulent language is reported to the people and has done more miſchief than even the haughty conduct and reſolutions of their huſbands and relations.

Every perſon of humanity muſt pity the rancour with which the great ſtruggle for liberty is now carried on among the French; but though affairs may at preſent be ſaid to be in a ſtate deſcribed by Milton, of "confuſion worſe confounded," yet if the efforts of the national aſſembly can prevail, out of this confuſion order muſt ſoon ariſe, and France at laſt be crowned with that freedom, which the noble exertions of her ſons in ſo glorious a cauſe, moſt richly deſerves.

In this view the aſſembly, aided by the marquis de la Fayette at the head of the armed citizens, are endeavouring to prevent the further effuſion of blood, and for that purpoſe have iſſued an order that no perſon ſhall be hereafter put to death without trial; but that all againſt whom there is any charge ſhall be delivered up to the arm of juſtice in order to be heard in their own defence.

The conduct of the duke d'Orleans has been marked by much prudence; but he is no longer ſafe at Paris: where his illuſtrious blood and deſcent can no more inſure his ſafety. Accordingly a meſſenger arrived from Portſmouth on Thurſday afternoon at Brighton, with orders to engage apartments there for his royal highneſs, who was expected laſt night.

A report prevails of a conſpiracy having been diſcovered againſt the life of the duke d'Orleans, in which his ſerene highneſs's domeſtics were engaged; but the principals are ſuppoſed to fill a much more elevated ſituation.

Monſ. de Memmay, lord of Quinſey, who committed the horrid maſſacre at Beſancon, is ſuppoſed to have been a day or two ago in London, at Oſborne's hotel. It is certain that a foreigner arrived there, about that time, in the greateſt agitation, and on the arrival of a packet from France ſet off precipitately.

American News.

PETERSBURGH, Sept. 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, to his friend in this town, dated Saltcote, April 30

"A woman lately died in Daly, who had been with child upwards of 34 years. She was opened, and a male child was taken from her in [illegible] ſtages. She was upwards of 60 years old when ſhe died. However ſtrange and improbable this relation may ſeem, you may affirm it for a real fact, that can be ſufficiently proved by creditable perſons, who knew her many years, and by a midwife who attended her 34 years ago when ſhe was firſt taken in labour."

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

Extract of a letter from Camden, South Carolina, dated May 29, 1789

"A moſt fatal tragedy has juſt been acted at this place which has filled every mind with ſorrow. I have juſt returned from the funeral of Iacob Brown, eſq; attorney at law, of Winſborough, late of Maſſachuſetts; who died between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. At 6, the laſt evening I aſſiſted in performing the ſame ſervice to the remains of capt. Thomas Baker of the ſame place. Theſe two gentlemen had been a long time at variance; and from a number of concurring circumſtances, their reſentment had become implacable. About four weeks ago Mr. Brown ſent captain Baker a challenge to fight him with piſtols, which was refuſed. They did not, however come to an explanation, or any terms of peace, but every day became more and more inveterate. The 26th inſtant captain Baker ſent a challenge to Mr. Brown, who accepted it, and appointed the morning of the 28th at that place, to make a final deciſion; a fatal deciſion it was. They met on the race ground adjoining the town, before ſunriſe, with ſeconds and piſtols; and fired nearly at the ſame time, at the diſtance of ten yards, and both fell. Captain Baker was ſhot through the centre of the body, and expired on the field in about 12 minutes, while Mr. Brown lay weltering in his blood by his ſide; he was ſhot in the lower part of his belly and the ball cut out of his left ſide by a ſurgeon who attended. Senſible of their ſpeedy diſſolutions, they converſed calmly together after they fell, and mutually forgave all that had paſſed. Happy would it have been, had this forgiveneſs taken place ſooner! Mr. Brown lived about 20 hours. They both appeared to be perfectly cool and determined, which occaſioned ſuch execution. It is the firſt I ever knew of each party being killed the firſt ſhot. Thus fell theſe two men in the prime of life! Capt. Baker was a widower, and has left two children to bemoan his untimely loſs."

YORK, September 30.

The following melancholy accident happened on the 12th inſtant. As Mr Elie Mills, late a captain in the York county militia, was aſſiſting in raiſing a bridge over Yellow Breeches creek, at William Willis's mill, in Newbury townſhip, he had the misfortune to receive a blow on the head, with a large piece of timber, which ſo ſtunned him, that he fell off the pillar on which he ſtood into the creek, and in the fall daſhed his head againſt a lime ſtone rock; he was inſtantly taken out, but with very little ſigns of life. Shortly after he was taken out, he uttered a few words, though not intelligibly. He languiſhed in great agony, till ten o'clock the next night, when he expired. He was a young man of a fair character, and much regretted by all that new him; he has left a diſconſolate widow, and two ſmall children to bewail his loſs.

On Saturday and Monday laſt, there was a public examination of the ſchools of the York Academy, and on the evening of the laſt day, the ſtudents of the claſſical ſchool delivered ſpeeches before a reſpectable audience, and acquitted themſelves to the general ſatisfaction of the truſtees, viſitors, and all who were preſent.

Pittſburgh, October 24,

At the annual election on Tueſday the 13th inſt. the following gentlemen were elected for

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Convention. William Findley, William Todd.
Council. William Findley.
Aſſembly. John Baird, James Barr.
Sheriffs. James Guthrie, John Cummins.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Convention. David Redick, James Roſs, John Hoge, Alexander Addiſon.
Council. Henry Taylor.
Aſſembly. James Allifon, James Marſhel, Thomas Ryerſon, Alexander Wright.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Convention. John Smilie, Albert Gallatin.
Council. Nathaniel Breading.
Aſſembly. John Gilchriſt, James Finley.

General John Gibion,

SIR,

THE object to which you are appointed, is the higheſt which the mind of man can embrace the laying the foundations of a government; for o this depends all the happineſs and greatneſs of mar and it requires the moſt extenſive ſcope of knowledg and the nobleſt ſtrength of mind to accompliſh i The neighbouring county of Waſhington have don themſelves juſtice, and have choſen ſome of their moſt illuſtrious characters, viz. three eminent lawyers, and the judge of the court, John Hoge.

Much has been expected from the new county of Allegheny, and it will lie upon you, in this auguſt aſſembly to ſuſtain that expectation.

There are thoſe who blame the mode by which you obtained your appointment; the going round to almoſt every door of the county, and arreſting every individual whom you occaſionally met, and telling them that Mr Brackenridge, who had offered himſelf for the ſame honor *had damned the country and was about to leave it, and only wiſhed this compliment as his departure.* Whether true or falſe they allege it was indelicate in you, a candidate, to circulate the idea; and contained by implication a reflection on yourſelf, as not depending on your own popularity, but on the prejudice you could eſtabliſh againſt him But they do not conſider that ſtrokes at an election, like ſtratagems in war are allowable, and are reſtrained by no rules of truth, honor or delicacy. However, if there was any thing improper in the mode by which you were acquired your appointment it will behoove your excellency to hide it in the luſtre with which you will diſcharge the truſt.

I make no doubt you have by this time begun to trace the hiſtory of the ſtate government which you are to reform; to note the defects as they appear in topically on the face of it; to conſult the experience of thoſe who have been engaged in conducting it; to hear the various opinions of the people in your journey down through the ſeveral counties of the ſtate: but laſt of all, to apply to the ſcale of your own exact thought, and determine what may be requiſite, and what admiſſible by thoſe whom you repreſent. Beyond all queſtion the conſtitution of the other ſtates in the union are already familiar to you, ſo that you can readily deprompt from them what may be applicable and convenient.

The principles of the general government you know well, and can eaſily ay what adaptment there muſt be in the government of the commonwealth to that model.

Your knowledge of the ancient and modern political fabrics is beyond all queſtion.

In fine, you want no natural or acquired requiſite to make you great on this occaſion Go down then, and aſſume your ſeat amongſt the ſages that will be there convened. May you give force to the ſyſtem of Pythagoras, and ſhew that by a fortunate metempſichoſis you have in you the ſpirit of a Solon, or Lycurgus, an Odin, or Zamolxis. With theſe obſervations I take my leave of you, and am, ſir,

With great reſpect,
Your excellency's moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant.
AN ALLEGHENY CITIZEN.

ANECDOTE,

OF THE LATE

Lord Chancellor NORTHINGHAM.

WHILE this great lawyer continued at the bar, he went the Weſtern Circuit, and being of lively parts and a warm temper, he was like ſome other lawyers, too apt to take indecent liberties in examining witneſſes. An extraordinary inſtance of this kind happened at Briſtol. In a cauſe of ſome conſequence Mr. Reeve, a conſiderable merchant, and one of the people called Quakers, was croſs examined by him with much raillery and ridicule. Mr. Reeve complained of it at the time; and when the court had adjourned, and the lawyers were all together at the White Lion, Mr. Reeve ſent one of the waiters to let Mr. Henley know, that a gentleman wanted to ſpeak to him in a room adjoining. As ſoon as Mr. Henley entered into the room, Mr. Reeve locked the door, and put the key into his pocket. "Friend Henley," ſaid he, "I cannot call thee; for thou haſt uſed me moſt ſcurrilouſly. Thou mighteſt think, perhaps that a Quaker might be uſed with impunity: but I am a man of ſpirit, and am come to demand, and will have, ſatisfaction Here are two ſwords, here are two piſtols; chooſe thy weapons, or fight me at fifty cuffs if thou hadſt rather; for fight me thou ſhalt before we leave this room, or beg my pardon," Mr. Henley plead in excuſe, that it was nothing more than the uſual language of the Bar; that what was ſaid in court ſhould not be queſtioned out of court: lawyers ſometimes advance things to ſerve their client, perhaps beyond the truth, but ſuch ſpeeches died in ſpeaking: he was ſo far from intending any inſult or injury, that he really had forgotten what he had ſaid, and hoped the other would not remember it: upon his word and honor he never meant to give him the leaſt offence; but if undeſignedly he had offended him, he was ſory for it, and was ready to beg his pardon, which was a gentleman's ſatisfaction. "Well, ſaid Mr. Reeve," as the affront was public, the reparation muſt be ſo too: if thou wilt not fight, but beg my pardon, thou muſt beg my pardon before the company in the next room." Mr. Henley, after ſome difficulty and ſome delay, ſubmitted to the condition; and thus this fray ended. No farther notice was taken on either ſide, till after ſome years the Lord Chancellor wrote a letter to Mr. Reeve, informing him that ſuch a ſhip was coming into the port of Briſtol, with a couple of pipes of Madeira on board conſigned to him. He therefore begged Mr. Reeve to pay the freight and the duty, and to cauſe the veſſels to be put into a waggon, and ſent to the Grange: and he would take the firſt opportunity of defraying all charges, and ſhould think himſelf infinately obliged to him. All this was done as deſired: and the winter following, when Mr Reeve was in town, he dined at the Chancellor's with ſeveral of the nobility and gentry. After dinner the Chancellor related the whole ſtory of his firſt acquaintance with his friend Reeve, and of every particular that had paſſed between them, with great good humour and pleaſantry, and to the no ſmall diverſion of the company.

Irwins and Chriſty, junior.

HAVE juſt received, and now opening for ſale at their ſtore in Pittſburgh, a large and general aſſortment of Merchandize, well adapted to the weſtern country, which will be diſpoſed of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, flour, whiſkey, peltry, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, October 22, 1789.

N. B. Once more they requeſt thoſe who are indebted to them to make payment, or ſuch arrangements, through the courſe of one month, as may be ſatisfactory, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for the recovery thereof without reſpect to perſons.

Greenſburgh, October 22, 1789.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale in Greenſburgh, on Tueſday the 3d day of November next, the following property, viz.

A tract of land containing 300 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Roſtraver townſhip. Taken in execution as the property of Hugh Bradey.

One other tract of land containing 300 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, being about four miles from Ligonier, adjoining lands of James Alexander Johnſton, widow Smith, and others. Taken in execution as the property of David Tait, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has given four bonds, one of which is for forty pounds, and the other three for twenty pounds each, to certain Daniel M'Clintock, living in Conecocheague in conſideration for a tract of land lying on Buffaloe lick run on Sawickly; and whereas the ſaid M'Clintock has not, nor cannot make me a ſufficient title for ſaid land, this is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until I get an indiſputable title for the above mentioned tract of land.

PETER WALTZ.

October 16, 1789.

WAS taken from a certain James Black, on the 14th inſtant, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a round black Beaver Hat, almoſt new, with red lining and a piece of red leather in the fore part of the crown. The owner may have it again by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about nine miles from Pittſburgh, on the great road leading to Greenſburgh, proving property, and paying the expence of this advertiſement.

THOMAS SAMPSON.

Allegheny County, October 22, 1789

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that he has ſeveral OUTLOTS, near Pittſburgh, which he intends to let, in whole or in part, for any number of years as ſhall be agreed, on reaſonable terms.

All perſons
ry accounts, a
otherwiſe the
put in ſuit.

October 1

Public Notice,

THE partnership of James Lang and George Kinnear, in the business of storekeeping, in Brownsville, under the firm of Lang and Kinnear, was dissolved by mutual consent the 29th June last. All persons who are debtors or creditors of said partnership are to settle with, pay to, and be paid by James Lang, and are requested to settle without delay with him, at his store, lately occupied by the partnership; for Lang and Kinnear.

JAMES LANG

Brownsville, 13th August, 1789.

N B James Lang carries on business at said store as formerly.

THE subscriber placed in the hands of Adam Brenning, in huntingdon township, three notes for fifteen pounds or one hundred bushels of rye for each note, with interest, for a piece of land; and as said Brenning cannot make me a good title for said land. I hereby forwarn any person from taking an assignment of any of the above notes, as I am determined not to pay any of them, until said Brenning makes me a good title for said tract of land, without any dispute.

ADAM [illegible]N

Sept 30, 1789

KENTUCKY [illegible] different sizes, for [illegible] will on the Monongahela [illegible] Pittsburgh. At the said town [illegible] business in all its branches.

DUNCAN [illegible] & Co.

From Philadelphia [illegible] may be supplied at a [illegible] BOAT or other Boats, on [illegible] warranted by stephen [illegible] on the premises; where [illegible] store a small place, lately [illegible] Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries; which will be sold for cash, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiskey, bacon, tallow, beeswax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 27, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

ON reasonable terms for country produce or cash at a low entrance deed for two hundred and fifty acres of land, in the fourth district of donation lands; likewise, two entries for one hundred acres each, gifted by Congress to soldiers serving during the war. Enquire of the Printer.

September [illegible] 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A DIAMOND Lot in Greensburgh, on which there is a well finished and commodious two story log House, with convenient out buildings, inclosed by a post and rail fence; also, a valuable lot near the former, and fronting the principal street, well inclosed, and under high cultivation as a kitchen garden, with two very convenient stables erected on a part thereof, and adjoining the town lots a very valuable outlot of four acres of meadow well fenced; likewise a large and general assortment of houshold furniture. The terms of payment will be easy, and made known to any person inclining to purchase, on application to the subscriber on the premises, and unquestionable clear deeds given, by

DORINGTINE PRICE.

August 3, 1789

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following articles, viz.

A LOT. No. 394. situate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittsburgh, having one fronten the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Suit, very little worn, which will contain two gallons, together with a worm belonging to the same.

A young unblemished Virginia bred Horse, excellent for the saddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her side, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rising three years old, got by old Dove. [illegible]med.m.

And also one Cow and one Steer.

For a sight of the article and particulars respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Watson are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marshall

Have set their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh

SINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Marmduke Curtis, in Market street, where he carries on the White Smith Business in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all sorts, pipe and squaw tomahawks, scalping knives boxes and pins for vizes, grates polished and unpolished, andirons, shovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing dishes, bread toasters, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, and sawers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen. currying combs, plates saddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing irons, rupture belts, grinds swords, razors, scissors, and pen knives, cleans & polishes guns and rifles, makes bed screws, and hammering irons of all sizes and dies several other pieces of business in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He also carries on the Black Smith, in the shop lately occupied by William Beadon, in partnership with James Heard, who is perfectly well qualified for horse shoeing, or any kind of work in that way: they also make horse, cow, and sheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforesaid business; also, a quantity of old brass, for which a generous price will be given.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living in the town of Washington, on the 15th inst. two HORSES, each [illegible] years old, and about fourteen hands [illegible] inches high. The one a dark [illegible], with a switch tail, trots lofty, no other mark [illegible] recollected; the other a dark bay, also runs lofty, branded with the letter [illegible] on the near or left shoulder, and W on the [illegible] of the same side. Whoever secures the said horses and thieves, so that the horses may be returned to their owners, and the thieves brought to justice, shall have Seven Dollars Reward, or Eight Dollars for the horses only, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HOGE,

ALEX. CUNNINGHAM.

Washington, August 22, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC,

WHEREAS the subscriber has removed his Tavern from where he formerly lived, to the north of the Court House, on the main street, and where the sign of the BUCK will be held, and will assure his customers and travellers, &c. that they may expect good usage and attendance on the most reasonable terms, viz. hay for horse, one shilling, victuals per meal, ditto, whiskey at six pence per half pint, and other liquors in proportion for cash.

JAMES WILSON.

Washington, Sept. 4.

BLANKS

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

STRAYED out of the pasture of Mr. John Irwin, on Brush creek, on the 15th of August last, a dark dun coloured MARE, about three years old, fourteen hands high, branded with [illegible] on the shoulder and buttock. Whoever takes up said Mare, and delivers her to the Printer hereof, shall receive Two Dollars Reward.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3d, 1789.

Thomas Wylie,

Black and White Smith, and Edge Tool Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he now carries on the Smith Business in most of its various branches, at the south-west corner of Third and Market streets, in Pittsburgh, where may be had made all kinds of mill irons, cast in the neatest manner, at as reasonable rates as can be afforded in this country; also is carried on by the subscriber, horse shoeing, and all kinds of country smith work. Those who choose to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner.

N. B. All Edge Tools warranted for good [illegible] months.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1789.

JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Cruikshank's Ferry, where Subscriptions [illegible] PRINTING [illegible] with Care and Expedition.